IN THE SPECIFICATION

At page 4, line 21 of WO 2005/030920, please insert the following:

Fig. 1 is an LC-PDA (275 nm) UV absorption spectra of decolourised caramel, with denoted peaks: Compound 1: 2, 6 – deoxyfructosazine and 2: 2, 5 – deoxyfructosazine;

Fig. 2 is a graph which shows the MBT concentration (%) vs. decolourised caramel dose (g/L Beer);

Fig. 3 is an absorption curve for decolourised caramel samples;

Fig. 4 is an absorption curve for 2, 6 – deoxyfructosazine and 2, 5 – deoxyfructosazine;

Fig. 5 is a graphical representation of cation exchange dose (g/L) vs. the reduction (%) in MBT content; and

Fig. 6 is a graphical representation of cation exchange dose (g/L) vs. EBC colour value.

At page 23, please amend lines 1 – 5, as follows:

In order to determine the accurate masses of components 1 and 2, a decolourised caramel was injected onto an LC-electrospray-ToF-MS (positive mode) using an amino-based analytical column. A solution of 70 mg/L polyalanine in methanol was used as the lockmass (the internal calibrant). The elemental composition for both compounds was found to be $C_{12}H_{21}N_2O_7$(=$(M+H)^+$). The results obtained are seen in Fig. 1.

At page 24, please amend lines 3 – 5 and 10-12, as follows:

Analyses of the aforementioned samples, as seen in Fig. 2, showed that the MBT concentration in the samples containing the light stabilizing composition was significantly lower than the MBT concentration found in the control sample:

The ~~above~~ graph of Fig. 2 also shows that the effectiveness of the present light stabilizing composition increases with increasing exposure to light (see % reduction of 1.0 g/L sample as function of light exposure time).

At page 26, please amend lines 4 – 9, as follows:

The adsorption curves for 2,6-deoxyfructosazine, 2,5-deoxyfructosazine, as seen in Fig. 4, decolourised caramel samples , as seen in Fig. 3, were determined as follows. The

sprectra were normalised on the highest absorption in the 250-300 nm area (figures). From the results obtained in Example 2 and the UV absorption data it can be calculated that the aforementioned deoxyfructosazines account for about 40% of the UV absorption at 280 nm in this specific decolourised caramel.

At page 29, please amend lines 12, as follows:

The results obtained are presented in the following graphs, namely, Figs. 5 and 6.

At page 20, beginning at line 25 and continuing to line 5, at page 21, please amend as follows:

Procedure

Transfer an amount of material equivalent to 100 mg solids into a 100-ml volumetric flask with the aid of water, dilute to volume, mix and centrifuge if solution is cloudy. Pipet a 5.0 mL portion of the clear solution into a 100-ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with water, and mix. Determine the absorbance of the 0.1% (w/v) solution in a 1-cm cell at 560 nm and that of the 1:20 (v/v) diluted solution at 280 nm with a suitable spectrophotometer previously standardized using water as reference. (A suitable spectrophotometer is one equipped with a monochromator to provide a bandwidth of 2 nm or less and of such quality that the stray-light characteristic is 0.5% or less.) Calculate the Absorbance Ratio by first multiplying the absorbance units at 280 nm by 20 (dilution factor) and by dividing the result of the multiplication by the absorbance units at 560 nm.